THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Official Correspondence of the State Department.

DESPATCHES FROM MR. SEWARD AND M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The Demands of France.

MODERATION OF NAPOLEON

The Position of Austria.

MINISTER MOTLEY PROTESTS AGAINST FRANCIS JOSEPH'S AIDING MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. Seward's Instructions.

PACIFIC RELATIONS DESIRABLE

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The President to-day sent a message to the House of Representatives in response to the resolution as ing for information in relation to the proposed evacuation of Mexico by the French military forces, inclosing a number of documents, among which are too following :-

MR. SEWARD TO THE MALQUIS DE MONTHOLON. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, Fe many 12 - Sir: -On the 6th of December 1 and the honor to submit to you, in writing, for the information of

to submit to you, in writing, for the information of the Emperor, a communication upon the subject of affairs in Mexico as affected by the presence of French armsed to see in that country.

On the 28th of January thereafter on favored me with a reply to that communication, which reply had been transmit es to you by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, under the date of the 9th of the same month. I have submitted it to the President of the United States. It is now under my duty to revert to the interesting question which has tous been brought under discussion. In the first place, I take notice of points which are made by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, its declared that the French expectation into Mexico had in it nothing hos ile to the institutions of the United States.

As proofs of this friendly statement, he refers to the aid in blood and trensure which France contri-As proofs of this friendly statement, he refers to the aid in blood and treasure which France contri-buted in our keyo disensive war to the cause of our national independence; to the preliminary proposi-tion that France made to as that we should join ker in her expedition to Mexico; and, linally, to the neu-trality which France has practised in the painful anyli war though which we have that presentable civit war through which we have just successfull passed. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge that the assurances thus given on the present occasion, that the French expedition, in its original design, had no political objects or motives, harmonize entirely with the expressions which abound in the earlier correspone cace of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which areas out of the way between French and the control of the contro fairs, which arose out of the war between France and Mexico.

and Mexico.

We accept with especial pleasure the reminiscence of our traditional friendship.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys next assures us that the French Government is disposed to hasten as much as possible the recall of its troops from dexico. We half the announcement as being a virtual promise of relief to this Government from the apprehensions and anxieties which were the burden of that communication of mine which M. Drouyn de Lauys has under consideration.

M. Drouyn de Libuys proceeds to declare that the only him of France in pursuing her enterprise in Mexico has been to sollow up the satisfaction to which she had a right, after having resorted to correve measures when measures of every form had been exhausted.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys says that it is known how many and legitimate were the claims or French subjects which caused the resort to arms. He then reminds us how on a former occasion the United States had waged war on Mexico. On this point it seemed equally necessary and proper to say that the war thus referred to was not made or sought by the war thus referred to was not made or sought by the United States, but was accepted by them under provocations of a very grave character. The transaction is past, and the necessity and justice of the proceedings of the United States are questions which now rest only within the province of history. France, I think, will acknowledge that neither in the beginning of our Mexican war, nor in its prosethe beginning of our Mexican war, nor in its prose-cution, nor in the terms on which we retired from that successful contest, the the United States assume any position inconsistent with the principles which are now maintained by us in regard to the French expedi ion in Mexico.

We are, as we have been, in relations of amity and

friendship equally with France and with Mexico, and, therefore, we cannot, consistently with those relations constitute ourselves a judge of the original merits of the war which is waged be ween We can speak concerning that war only so far as we are affected by its bearing upon ourselves and apon republican and American institutions on this

M. Drouyn de l'Huys declares that the French amy, in entering Mexico, did not carry monarchi-cal traditions in the io ds of its flag. In this connec-tion he refers to the fact that there were, at the time of the expedition, a number of influential men in Mexico who de-paired of obtaining order out of the conditions of republican rule then existing there, and who, therefore, cherished the idea of laling back upon monarchy.

In this connection we are reminded that one of the later Presidents of Mexico offered to use his power for the re-establishment of royalty. We are further informed that, at the time of the French invasion, the persons before referred to deemed the moment to have arrived for making an appeal to the people of Mexico in favor of property. of Mexico in layor of monarchy. M. Dronyn de Lhuys remarks that the French Government did not deem it a duty to discourage that supreme effort of the powerful party which had its origin long anterior to the French expedition.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys observes that the Emperor, faithful to the maxims of public right, which he holds in common with the United States, declared on that occasion that the question of change of institutions rested solely on the suffrages of the Mexican people. In support of this statement M. Mexican people. In support of this statement M. Drouyn de Lhuys gives us a copy of a letter which the Emperor addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the French expedition on the capture of Pachla, which letter contained the following words:—"Our object, you know, is not to impose on the Mexicans a government against their will, nor to make our success aid the triumph of any party whatsoever, i desire that Mexico may rise to a new life, and that soon, regenerated by a government founded on the national will, on principles of order and of progress and or respect for the laws of nations, she may acknowledge by her friendly relations that she owes to France her repose and her prosperity."

France is acquainted with the relations of the United States towards the other American States, to which I have referred, and is aware of the sense that the American reople enteriam in regard to the ob igations and dut es due from them to those other

We are thus brought back to the single question We are thus brought back to the simple question which formed the subject of my communication of the 6th of December last, namely:—"the desirableness of an adjustment of a question, the continuance of which must be necessarily prejudicial to the harmony and triendship which have hitherto always existed between the United States and France."

France."
This Government does not undertake to say how This Government does not undertake to say how the claims of indemnity and satisfaction for which the war which France is waging in Mexico was originally instituted shall now be adjusted, in discontinuing what in its progress has become a war of postical intervention, dangerous to the United States, and to republican institutions in the American hemisphere. Be ognizing France and the republic of Mexico as beligerents engaged in war, we leave all questions concerning those claims and indemnities to them. The United States rest content with submitting to France the exigencies of an emdemnifies to them. The United States rest content with submitting to France the exigencies of an embarrassing situation in Mexico, and expressing the hope that France may find some mainer which shall at once be consistent with her interests and honor, and with the price ples and interests of the United States, to relieve that situation without interests of the

rious delay. L. Drouyn de Lhuys repeats on this occasion what has heretofore written, namely:—That it depends

nach upon the general Government to facilitate their desire of the withdrawal of the French lords from Mexice. He argues that the position which the United States have assumed has nothing incompatible with the existence of monachial institutions in Mexico. He graws to his sup ort, on this point, the fact that the President of the United States, as well as the Secretary of State, in official papers, disclaim all thought of propagandism on the American continent in layor of republican institutions. M. Brough de Lings draws in also the fact that the United States holds triendly relations with the Emperor of Brazil, as they held similar relations with the wight limbide, the Mexican Emperor, in 1822

From these positions, M. Drou in de Linux makes the deduction that neither any fundamental maxim and any tracecent in the displacements have a find a state of this section.

nor fine breedent in the diplomatic history of this country creates any necessary antaronism between the United States and the form of government over which the Prince Maximidan presides in the ancient

I co not think it would be profitable, and therefore I am not desirous to engage in the di-cussions which M. Drouyn de Linuys has thus raised. It will be M. Drouyn de Lucys has thus raised. It will be cufficient for my puriose on the present occasion to assert and to give reassurance of our desire to facilitate the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico and for that purpose to do whatsoever shall be compatible with the positions we have heretofore taken muon the subject, and with our just regard to the sovereign rights of the republic of M xico. Farther or otherwise than this France could not expect us to co.

Baying thus reassured France, it seems necessary to state anew the position of this Government as it was act forth in my efter of the 6th of December, as follows:—"Republican and domestic institutions on this confinent are neemed most congenial with and most teneficial to the United States. Where the people of any country, the Brazi now, or Mexico in 1822, have voluntarily established and acquest, die in charchical it struttons of their own choice, free from all foreign control or intervention, the United States do not refuse to maintain relations with such Governments or seek through propagandism, by force or intrigue, to overfithow those institutions. "On the contrary where a nation has established institutions republican and domestic, similar to our own, the United States assert, in their behalf, that references a fair of the contract of the contr Having thus reassured France, it seems necessary

of an artagonistical character ' h. Brown de Lhuys, seems to think that I have nade a double reproach against the Prince Maxi-millan's a leged Government, of the difficulty it enconters and of the assistance it borrows from for-eign powers. In that respect M. Drouyn de Lhuys contends that the of stacles and the resistance which Maximilian has teen obliged to wrestle with maye in themse, we nothing especial against the form of the irs autions which he is supposed by M. Drouyn de Lieys to have established.

M. Brouyn do Lhuys maintains that Maximilian's covernment is underwong the lot quite common to new powers, while at overall it has the mislortune to have to bear the consequences of discords which have been produced under a previous Government. M. I rouve de Lhuys represents this mistortune and his lot to be in effect the misfortune and lot of governments which have not found a med competitors, and which have enjoyed in reace an uncontrolled authority. M. Drouyn de Lhuvs alleges that revolts and intestine wars are the normal condition of Mexico, and he further insists that the opposition make by some military chiefs to the establishment. or an empire under Maximilian is only the natural sequence of the same want of discipline and the same prevalence of anarch, of which his predecessors in power in Mexico have been victims.

sors in power in Mexico have been victims.

It is not the jurpose, nor would it be consistent with the character of the United States, to deny that Mexico had been for a long time the cheare of factions and intestine war. The United States consess this fact with regret, and all not more sincerely because the experience of mexico has been not only paintail or her own people, but has been also of unfortunate evil influence on other nations. On the other hand, it is neither a right of the United States nor consistent with their freedly disposition towards siexico to reproach the people of that countowards siexico to reproach the people of that countowards siexico to reproach the people of that countowards mexico to reproach the people of that coun-iry with her past columities much less to invoke or approve of the indiction of punishment when inflicted even them by strangers for their political

The Mexican population have, and their situation has, some pecul arities which are doubtless well un-derstood by France. Early in the present century they were forced, by convictions which mankind cannot but respect, to cast off a foreign monarchical rule which they deemed incompatible with their weimre and apprandizement. They were forced at the
same time, by convictions which the world must respect, to attempt the establishment of republican institutions without the full experience and practical
education and habits which would render these institutions all at once here and surfactors. Moreover stitutions all at once firm and satisfactory. Mexico was a theatre or conflict tetween European, commercial, ecclesiastical, and political institutions and degmas, and nove: American ideas. She had African slavery, colonial restrictions and ecclesiastical mono

In the chief one of these particulars she had a misfortune which she shared by the United States, while the latter were happily exempted from the other misfortunes. We cannot deny that all the anarchy in Mexico, of which M. Drouyn de Lhuys complains, was necessarily and even wisely endured in the attempts to lay sure foundations of broad resolutions (there). in the attempts to lay sure foun publican fiberty.

I do not know whether France can rightfully be expected to concur in this view, which all eviates, in our mind, the errors, misfortunes, and calamities of Mexico. However this may be, we fall back upon the principle that no foreign State can rightfully tervene in such trials as those of Mexico, and on the ground of a desire to correct those errors, deprive the people thereof of their natural right of domestic

and republican freedom.

All the injuries and wrongs which Mexico can have committed against any other State have found a severe punishment in consequences which legitimately followed their commission. Nations are not an horized to correct each other's errors, except so ar as is necessary to prevent or redress injuries affecting themselves.

It one State has a right to intervene in any other State to establish discipline constituting itself a judge of the occasion, then every State has the same right to intervene in the affairs of every other nation, being in itself alone the arbiter both in regard to the time and the occasion. The principle of intervention thus practically carried out won d seem to render all sovereignty and independence, and even al international peace and amily, uncertain and

M. Drouyn de Lhuys proceeds to fremark that as for the support which Maximilian receives from the French army, as well, also, as for the support which has been lent to him by Belgian and Austrian volunteers, those supports cause no hindrance to the freedom of his resolutions in the affairs of his Government M. Drouyn de Lhuys asks, "What State is there that does not need allies, either to form or to defend".

defend?"

As to the great powers, such as France and England, do they not constantly maintain foreign troops in their armies? When the United States fought for their independence, did the aid given by France cause that movement to cease to be truly national? Shall it be said that the contest between the United States and the recent insurgents was not in a like manner a national war because thousands of Irishmen and Germans were found fighting under the flag of the Union? Arguing from anticipated answers to these questions, M. Drouyn de L'nnys reaches a copclusion that the character of Maximilian's Government cannot be contested, nor can milian's Government cannot be contested, nor can its efforts to consolidate itself be contested on the ground of the employment of foreign troops.

M. Drouyn de L'huys, in this argument, seems to us to have overlooked two important facts, namely: -First, that the United States, in this correspon-dence, have assigned definite limits to the right of alliance, incompatible with our assent to his argument; and secondly, the fact that the United States have not at any time accepted the supposed Government of the Frince Maximilian as a constitutional

ment of the Frince Maximilian as a constitutional or legitimate torm of government in Mexico, capable or fitted to form an alliance.

M. Dronyn de Lhuys, at the end of his very elaborate and able review, recapitulates his exposition in the following words:—'The United States acknowledge the rightiwe had to make war in Mexico. On the other part, we admit, as they do, the principle of non-intervention. This double postulate includes, as it seems to me, the elements of an agreement. The right to make war, which belongs, as Mr. Seward declares to every sovereign nation, implies the right to secure the results of war.

"We have not gone across the ocean merely for the purpose of showing our power, and of inflict-

we have not gone across the ocean merely for the purpose of showing our power, and of inflict-ing chasticement on the Mexican Government. After a train of fruitless remons maces, it was our duty to demand guarantees. We could not look for justice from a Government whose bad faith we had proved on so many occasions. We find them now engaged in the establishment of a regular Gov-

ernment, which shows itself disposed honestly to keep its engagements.
"In this relation we hope that the legitimate ob-"In this leighton we hope that the legitimate object of our expedition will soon be reached, and we are striving to make with the Emperor Maximilian ariungements which, by satisfying our interests and our honor, will permit us to consider at an end the service of the army upon Mexican soil. The Emperor has given an order to write in this same sense to our Milnister at Mexico. We tail back at that moment on the principle of non-intervention, and from that moment accept it as the rule of our conduct. Our interest no less than our honor commance us to claim from all the uniform application of it.

of it. "Trusting the spirit of equity which animates the Cabinet of Washington, we expect from it the assurance that the American people will themselves concern to the law which they invoke, by observing in regard to Mexico a strict neutrality. When you (meaning the Marquis de Montholon)

shall have informed me of the resolution of the Federal Government, I shall be ablegt indicate to you'de nature of the results of our negotiation with the Emperor Maximilian for the return of our

I have siready, and not without much reluctance, made the comments upon the arguments of M. Drouvn de Lineys, which seem to be necessary to guard against the interence of concurrence in questionable positions which might be drawn from our entiremence. I think that I can, therefore, afford to leave his recapitulation of those arguments without one arguments with

to leave his recapitulation of those arguments without such an especial review as would neces arily be
profix and perhaps hypercritical. The United States
have not claimed, and they do not claim, to know
what arrangement the Emperor may make for the
arjustment of claims for indemnity and red ess in
Mexico. It would be on our part an act of intervention to take cognizance of them.

We addere to our position that the war in question
has become a political war between France and the
Retublic of Mexico, injurious and danverous to the
United States and to the republican cause; and we
ask only that in that respect and characterit may be
brought to an end. It would be hibbers on the part
of the United States to suppose that in desiring or
pursuing pichumenty arrangements the Emperor
contemplates the establishment in Mexico before contemplates the establishment in Mexico before withdrawing his forces, of the very institutions which constitute the material ground of the excep tions taken scainst his intervention by the United States. It would be still more illiberal to suppose for a moment that he expects the United States to and themselves indirectly to an acquiesc noe to

and themselves indirectly to an acquiese nee to support the obnexious institutions.

On the contrary, we understand him as announcing to us his immediate purpose to bring to an end the service of the armies in Mexico, to withdraw them, and in good faith to in! back without stipu ation or condition on our part upon the principle of non intervention, upon which he is henceforth agreed with the United States. We cannot understand his appeal to us for an assurance that we, ourselves will abide by our own principles of non intervention, in any other gense than as the expression in a friendly way of his expectation that when the people of Mexico shall have been left absolutely free from the operation, effects, and consequences of his own political and military intervention, we will cursolves respect their self-established sovereignty and independence. and independence.

In this view of the subject only can we consider his appeal pertinent to the case. Recarding it in only this aspect, we meet the Emperor frankly. He shows the torm and conracter of this tovernment. The nation can be bound only by treaties which have the concurrence of the President and two-thirds of the Senate. A formal treaty would be objectionable, as unnecessary, except a disayowal of bad jaith on our part to disarm suspicion in regard to a matter concerning which we have given no cause for questioning our loyalty; or che such a treaty would be refused on the ground that the spolication for it by the Emperor of France was unbinply a suggestion of some sinister or unfriendly reservation or purpose on his part in withdrawing from Mexico

Diplomatic assurances, given by the President in behalf or the nation can at best be but the expressions of confident expectation, on his part, that the persons of confident expectation, on his part, that the persons administration, ever canaging, in conformity and adaptation to the national will, does not misunderstand the settled principles and poncy of the American people Explanations cannot properly be made by the President in any case wherein it would be deemed, for any reason, objectionable on grounds of public policy by the treaty-making power of the Government to introduce or entersur

with these explanations. I proceed to say that in the opinion of the Fresident, France need not, for a moment, delay the promised withdrawal or her mutary forces from Mexico, and her putting the principle of non-intervention into full and complete practically record to Mexico, through any appropriate that it was to the process from the complete practically record to Mexico, through any appropriate that it was to the process of the proces tice in regard to Mexico, through any apprehension that the United States will prove unfaithful to the principles and policy in that respect, which, on their behalf, it has been my duty to maintain in this now very length ened correspondence. The practice of this Government, from its beginning, is a guarantee to a Landons of the respect of the impress people. to a I rations of the respect of the American people for the free sovereignty of the people in every other We received the instruction from Washington. We

applied it sternly in our early intercourse, even with France.

The same principle and practice have been uniformly inculcated by all our statesmen, interpreted by all our jurists, maintained by all our Congresses, and acquiesced in without practical dissent on all occasions by the American people. It is in reality the chief element of foreign intercourse in our his-tory. Looking simply towards the point to which our aftention has been steadily confined, the relief of the Mexican embarrassmens without disturbing our relations with France, we shall be gratified when the Emperor shall give to us, either through the channel of your esteemed correspondence or otherwise, defi-nitive information of the time when French military operations may be expected to cease in Mexico.

Here I might perhaps properly conclude this note. Some obscurity, however, might be supposed to rest upon the character of the principle of non intervention, which we are authorized to suppose is now agreed upon between the United States and France as a rule for their future government in regard to Mexico. I shad, therefore, reproduce on this occasion, by way of illustration, some of the forms in which that principle sas been maintained by us in our previous intercourse with France. In 1861, which that principle has been maintained by us in our previous intercourse with France. In 1861, when alluding to the possibility that the Emperor might be invoked by Rebel sumsaries from the United States to intervene in our civil war, I observed:—'The Empror of France has given abundant proofs that he considers the people in every country the rightful source of authority, and that the output legitimate objects are times satisfy freedom. its only legitimate objects are their salety, freedom, and welfare."

and wellare."

Have they ever yet fully understood and accepted them? Has anything but disappointment upon disappointment and disaster upon disaster resulted from their misapprehensions? After near four hundred years of suca disappointments and disasters, is the way of Providence in regard to America still so mysterious that it cannot be understood and conso mysterious that it cannot be understood and con lessed? Coumbus, it was said, had given a ne work to the kingdoms of Castile and Leon. Wh has become of the sovereignty of spain in America? Richeleu occupied and fortified a large portion of the continent, extending from the Guif of Mexico to the Straits of Belie Isle. Does France yet retain that important appendage to the crown of her severeign?

Great Bruain acquired a dominion surpassing by an hundred-fold in tempth and breadth her native realm. Has not a large portion of it been already formally resigned? To whom have those vast dominions, with those founded by the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the Swedes, been resigned, but the American nations, the growth of European colo-nists and exiles who have come hitner, bringing with them the arts the civilization, and the virtues of Europe? Has not the change been beneficial to society on this continent? Has it not been more beneficial, even to Europe Itseli, than continued European domination, if it had been possible, could have been ?

The American nations which have grown up here are free and self-s overning. They have made them-selves so from inherent vigor and in obedience to absolute necessity. Is it possible for European States to plunge them again into a colonnal state, and hold them there? Would it be desirable for them and for Europe it it were possible? The balance of power among the nations of Europe is maintained not without numerous story. not without numerous strong armies and frequent conflicts, while the sphere of political ambition there is bounded by the ocean that surrounds that contrnent Would it be possible to maintain it at all if this vast continent, with all its population, resources and great forces, should once again be brought within that sphere?

On the contrary, of all these suppositions, is it not manifest that these American nations were called into existence to be the home of freemen; that the into existence to be the home of freemen; that the States of Europe have been intrusted by Providence with their tuteia; e, and all its responsibilities and powers are necessarily withdrawn to the religit and benefit of the parties and of mankind when these parties become acie to choose their own system of government, and to make and administer their own laws? If they err in this choice, or in the conduct of their affairs, it will be found will to leave them, like all other States, the privilege and responsibility of determent, and correcting the error by which they are, of course, the princ pai suffices.

In the 8th of May, 1862, Mr. Dayton was instructed to express to M. I houvenal the desire of the United States that peaceful relations may soon be restored between France and Mexico, upon agasts just to both parties, and invorable to the independence and sovereignty of the people of Mexico, which is equally the interest of France and all other cultipatened nations.

the interest of France and all other enlightened nations.

On the 21st of June, 1852, Mr. Dayton was authorized to speak, on behalf of the United States, concerning the condition of Mexico, in these words:—"France has a right to make war against Mexico, and to determine for herself the cause. We have a right to insist that France shall not improve the war she makes to raise up in Mexico an an i-republican, anti-American Government, or to maintain such a Government there." Government there."

Accept, sir, a renewed assurance of my high consideration. (Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD. To the Marquis de Montholon, etc.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS TO THE MAP QUIS DE MONTHOLON.

[Translation.]

To Marquis de Montholon:—Sir—I have ead with all the attention which it deserves the answer of the Servetary of state to my dispatch of the 9th of January last. The scruppions care with which Mr Seward bas pleased to analyze that dispatch and the extended considerations upon which he has outside to defice, in regard to the expose which I have made of the conduct of France in the affairs of Mexico, the degraps which are the basis of the international policy of the United States, bear witness in our eyes of the interest which

the Cabinet of Washington attaches to putting aside all missapprehension.

We find therein the evidence of its desire to cause the most of the control of the section at a family which the traditions of a long prevail over the accidents divers two countries, to government, and to receive this department of affirm and very the accidents divers two countries, to the newthin atts of amity which the traditions of a long prevail over the accidents divers two countries, to the newthin and of the control of the newthern the countries, to the two countries, to the two countries, to the two countries, to the two countries, to the same of the two countries, to the same of the two countries, to the same of the countries, to the same of the two countries, to the same of the countries of the two countries, to the same of the countries of the two countries, to the same of the countries of the two countries, to the same of the countries of the two countries, to the same of the countries of the two countries, to the same of the countries of the two countries, to the same of the countries of the same of the countries of the same of the same

You will please to communicate this decision offi-To the Secretary of State.

Receive, Marquis, the assurance of my high consideration. (Signed) D. ouyz Lg L'Heys.

To the Marquis de Montholon, Minister of the Emperer at Washington.

ME. SEWARD TO THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

A REALTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, ARTIZ, 1895

By Dear Marques:—'hasten, in advance of the departure of the mail, to scknowledge the receipt of your note of the list inst., together with the copy of a dispatch you were pleased to give me, which was addressed to you can the 5th inst. by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, in which he Minister for Foreign aff airs of the empire of France replies to the communication I had the honor to address you concerning Mexican affairs, on the 15th of February last. The subject will early receive the consideration of the President of the United States.

I am. my dear Marquis, very faithfully yours.

(Signed)

William H. Shward.

ME. SWARD. TO ME.

The Marquis de Montholon, &c., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.

(No. 167)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON.

Bir: Mr. Bigelow inforces me, by a dispatch of the lith of February, that he learned from an unofficial source, that Gregoeis Barangian, the diplomatic representative of the Archduke Maximilian formerly Secretary of Legation under Sonor Hobies, at Washington, is new in Faris to fit out ten thousand Anstrians, who, he says are ready to embark from Trieste for Mexico. The Mexican Commissioner informed him that there was no money in his rands. I am not sure of learning the result of the Mielsters sent here, as the money, in furnished must come through indirect and concealed channels.

You are instructed to inquire concerning the facts, and if they justify the report to bring it to the knowledge of the Austrian governmen seasonably.

That the United States cannot regard with unconcern apr ceeding which would seem to bring Austria into an alliance with the invaders of Mexico, to subvert the demestic republic and build us reveign imperial institutions, it is hoped Austria will give us trank explanations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

William M. Sewand.

J. L. Motley, Esq., &c., &c., Vienna,

J. L. Motley, Esq., &c., &c., Vienna.

MR. SEWARD TO ME. MOTLEY.

BEFARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHIT GTON, March 19, 1865.

Sir: I have your dispatch of the 27th of Sebruary (No. 150), by which we learn that efforts are now made to incuce the Austrian government to consont that four thousand volunteers may be levied within that empire this year, for Mexico, on the ground that the supplementary articles of the Convention of Miramare permitted two thousand each year, sand that none were forwarded in the year year 1885.

Upon this statement of facts you express the opinion that the consent desired will probably be accorded by the Imperial government, so that it the funds can be obtained for paying, equipping and tra sporting four thousand officers and volunteers, they will be found, and may be expected in Mexico this year. At the same time you state that it is your pinion that the funds have not been furn shed. The case thus presented renders it proper that reshould call your especial attention to my dispat h No. 187, which bears the date of and is sent forward this day. In proparing that dispatch I anticipated the case substantially which your communication now pressets.

You cannot, while practising the courtesy and respect which are due to the Austrian government, be either too earnest or too emphatic in the protest you have been directed to make. In performing this duty you may be assisted by information of the actual state of the question concerning French intervention in Mexico at the present moment. With this view, I

you may be assisted by information of the actual state of the question concerning French intervention in Mexico at the present moment. With this view, I give you, confidentially, a copy of my note, addressed to M. Montholon on the 12th day of February last. As yet, no reply has been received to this note, nor have its contents become putilic. You will, therefore, see the propriety of being discreet in such use of it as you may find it necessary to make. After reading that paper you will be justified in saying that the American government and people would not be likely to be pleased with seeing Austria, at this juncture, assume the character of a protector to the foreign milito be pleased with seeing Austria, at this juncture, assume the character of a protector to the foreign military Power which, claiming the power of an empire, is attempted to be set up upon the supposed subverted foundations of the republic of Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. Lathrop Motley, Esq., &c., Vienna.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLET.
[NO. 173.]

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1866.

Sir—An informal note has just been received from Mr. Bigelow the United states Ninister at Paris. In this note Mr. Bigelow writes in substance as follows: The Monitour of the 21st of March snnounces that a mili ary convention was signed at Vienna on the 18th, between the Austrian government and the representative of Maximilian, supplementary to a convention of the rame nature which had been previously concluded between the same parties. The purpose of this engagement, says the Monitour is to insure the enrolment necessary to keep full the Austrian corps in Mexico.

gagement, says the Monitor, is to insure the enrolment-necessary to keep full the Austrian corps in
Mexico.

Mr. Bigelow further writes as follows: "I have seen
it stated in another journal that a line of steamers is
to be started from 'trieste to Vera Cruz, to ply regularly after the last of April."

Again, Mr Bigelow furnisses an extract from the
Paris Constitutionnelof the 21st of March: "We learn
from the Frendenblatt of Vienna that the enlistment
for Mexico will begin immediately; that the funds have
been received from Paris two months since."

Your dispatches of dat's, almost as late as that of
Mr. Bigelow's note, are silent upon the rumors which
be brings to the notice of the government. It is possible that more authentic information, which you may
possers concerning the disposition and proceedings of
the Austrian government may enable you to treat the
matters mentioned by Mr. Bigelow with indifference, in
ooking at the matter, however, from one point of
observation, the rumors referred to are deemed sufficient to entitle us to ask a friendly and just excessition
of the 'n. perial royal government of the relations
which it proposes to assume or maintain henseforth in
regard to hexico. You are expected, therefore, to
execute the instructions which have heretofore been
sent to you to that effect and it is thugher proper that
you should state that, in the event of hostilities used on selicity of Mexico, and in regard to sexico. You are the hostilities as constituting a state of war by Austria against the hiepublic
of Mexico, and in regard to such war waged at this
time, and under existing circumstances, the United
States could not engage to remain as silent or neutral
spectators.

The President may desire to call attention of Con-

spectators.
The President may desire to call att-nt'on of Congress to this interesting subject. You will see the im-perture, therefore, of obtaining the information which is desired as warly as may be practicable, consis-tently with the courtesies due to Austria as a friendly gevers ment.
Should you, however, find important reasons, now

Should you, however, and important reasons, now unknown to us, for deferring the execution of this instruction, you will be at liberty to exercise your discretion and report the reasons to us.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

William H. Seward.

To J. Lathrop Motley, Esq., Vienna.

[MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.]

[MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON. April 16, 1866.

Sir:—I have had the honor to receive your dis atch of the 17th of March (No. 186. which be ince the important amounteement that a frenty, called a "military supplementary convention," we a ratified on the 5th of that month between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Maximilian, who claims to be an Emperor in M. xi.o. You inform me that it is xpected that about one thousand volunteers will be shipped, under this freaty from Triest to Vera Cruz very soon, and that at least as many more will be shipped in the autumn.

I have hereto ore siven you the President's instructions, to ask for explanations, and conditionally to inform the government of Austria that the dispatch of military expeditions by Anatria, moder such an arrangemen as the one which seems now to have been con memanted, will be regarded with serious concern by the United States.

The subject has now been further considered in consection with the official information thus recently received. The time seems to have arrived when the attished of this government is relation to Maximin affairs ahout to the Emperor of Austria, and all powers a nam it may directly concern. The United States, for remons which seem to them to be just, and to have their to midition in the laws of nations, maintain that the domestic republican government with which they are in relations of friendly communication is the only legitimate towers meant existing in Mexico; that a war has for period of several years been weged against that the with a disclaimer of all political or dynatic designs; that that we has substantially laken upon itself, and

AT RETAIL.

MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 519 CHESNUT Street.

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their

CARPETINGS.

SPRING STOCK

NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS

Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, Which they offer at prices corresponding with

THE DECLINE IN COLD.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINST ER. ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON. VELVETN, ALL WIDTHS. SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS. TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS. ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET,

We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpet

Extra Superfine Ingrain. JUST RECEIVED,

WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY Canton Mattings,

OF ALL WIDTHS.

McCallums, Crease & Sloan, No. 519 CHESNUT Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, [3241mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS! Reduced to Present Gold Prices. J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South SECOND Street.

ABOVE CHESNUT, Has received per late arrivals, 200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS BRUSSELS CARPETINGS NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-ILY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COT-TAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC , which will be sold low in consequence of the fall

J T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South SECOND Street. Between Chesnut and Market. GLEN ECHO MILLS! GFRMANTOWN, PA.

MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, Manufacturers, Importers, and Whole sale Dealers in CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc. WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT No. 519 CHESNUT STREET. CARPETINGS!

LEEDOM & SHAW

Are now opening a full assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Carpets. These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.

No. 910 ARCH Street, ABOVE NINTH CARPETINGS. A LARGE STOCK OF

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE In store and constantly receiving, AT VERY LOW PRICES. GEORGE W. HILL

2 1 thstp3m No. 128 North THIRD Street.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES, ON M hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of 2 27 tuthalm BIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

DRY GOODS.

TREIFUSS & BELSINGER.

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock o SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
E birred and Tucked Muslins, which we are effering at
low prices. 106 dozen Bemstifched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents. A full assortment of the newest design LACE COL-LALS and COLLARR TIES, from 37 cents up to \$10.

GLOVES-GLOVES.

A complete line of JOI VIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite strention, which we offer at low figures. GABRIELLE SKIRTS. GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now WOTE.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E.M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, In PLAIN, FANCY. STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambries Nainscok, Dimittes, Swiss, Muil, and other Musics, comprising a most examples stock, to which the attention or purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSL'NS for Bodies. 160 pieces FIQU) S in all varieties of styles and price rem 50c to \$150. 30c PARIS GOF FERED KIRTS, newest styles,

No. 18th URISSHUR STREET. HOP-KINS' 628

HOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Phisadelphia.

Who estale and Retayl.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

These of "OUR OWN MAFE" are superior in Smith and disability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Ekiris made to order altered and repaired. MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &o

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. CILL & CO., No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY : Misses' and Intants' Hars and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 154m HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hood of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of Two Rule-impred sleet hirags, braided Tiohtly and Firmly together Edge to Edge, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FILEXIRLE HOOF made. They will not below the Brake like too single springs, but will even researce their princers and brautiful, share where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless. Then teenderful fixibility and greatly to the composite and convenience, besides giving intensivilla surger. FORT and CONVENIENCE Designs giving interseptables to the Wealer, as will be fartoniarly experienced by Ladies attending crowed of rec-ptions, balls, operas, etc.

IN FACT for the promenade, or house, the church, theatre, or car they are UNSULPASSED, COMBINING COMPORT, DERABLEITT and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEY ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD PRIRE OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD. Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of l'atent.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadel phia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all First class Retail Stores in this city. Inquire for 12 14 3mp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH. No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by J. G. MAXWELL & SON.

3 16 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT. SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"CALEDONIA."
"CALEDONIA."
"ERITANNIA."
"INDIA."

Steam to
Liveriool Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin
Dewry, Coek, And Glasgow.
RATE- OF PANSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN: \$90 \$80, and 870
57 Le RAGE.
1HL PAID CER INICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at CONFERENCES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS,
SPECIAL SOLICE—Passengers will take particular
no ice that the Anchor Line" is the only ine cranting
through telests at the above rates from Philadelphia to
the points assume above, and that the understaned is the
only days authorized Agent in Philadelphia
Apply to
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."

1 18
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."

FOR NEW YOLK.—PHILADELdephia Steam Propeller Comeany Desoutch Swittsure Lines, via Delaware and Baritan Canal,
leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all
Northern and Fastern lines.
For freight which will be taken upon accommodating
terms, apply to WILLIAM M. EATRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1325 DELAWARE Avenue

FOR HARTFORD, CONN.,
direct via the Delaware and Rarkan
ama, The steamer "SU-AN" aprain Vandeveer?
now loading at second wharf below Sprace street,
will leave with despatch. Bates low. Apply at No. 132
8. De LAWARE Avenue.
421 St. W. LLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE macershand they are assed the KENSINGTON SCREW DOUR, bego to more that the the KENSINGTON or the Book that he is received with increased facilities to account countries those having vesses to be raised or remained and being a practical ship-carpenter and cantiker will give personal attention to the vessels entrapied to his for repairs.

Let think or Agents the arrenters, and hacking to saving vessels for repair are solicited to call liaving the agency for he sale of Westerstedt's frient metallic semposition" at opper Paint for the preservation of vessels hostoms for this city, I am prepared to untils the same on storable cruis.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.

Kens ration Scraw Dock,